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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH.

SOME of the refugee Nepalese in this country, says a contemporary, still seem to cherish the hope of creating an insurrection in Nepal and overthrowing the government established there by the late revolution. Runbir Jung, a son of Jung Bahadur, was the other day arrested at Motihari on the receipt of information that he was about to cross the frontier and excite a rising in Nepal. On being arrested, he openly avowed his intention to fight for his rights. A large number of followers, it is said, had collected on the border to second his effort, but, on hearing of the arrest, gave up the game for the time, and dispersed. Large quantities of arms are believed to have been smuggled across the frontier into Nepal. Runbir Jung is at present in Motihari Jail, and there is no cause of anxiety in the meantime.

THE Report of the Finance Committe is not likely to be made public at present, if even hereafter. Strictly speaking, there is no Report says the *Pioneer*. As the various sub-committees through which the work was done formulated each result of their inquiries, it was sent up to Government, and these results, gathered together, accompained by a memorandum from the President, Sir Charles Elliott, constitute the only present record of the Committee's labours. The Committee was no doubt primarily a confidential one; but even were its eventual proposals as black as apprehension sometimes painted them, it would be good for a sympathetic public to consider how far they seemed practicable.

THE *Moscow Gazette* declares that no compromise can be effected between Russia, Austria and Hungary in Eastern affairs without detriment to Russia and the Eastern races. The intervention of Germany is, therefore, useless, and can only have the effect of creating hostility between Russia and the German Empire.

LORD TENNYSON, in his *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After*, thus talks with passionate scorn of the canting Demos who would "Set the feet above the brain, and swear the brain is in the feet," and who must needs pause to "take the suffrage of the plough," before deciding whether to fight or yield when "Russia bursts our Indian frontier."

"Ploughmen, shepherds, have I found, and more than once, and still could find,
Sons of God, and kings of men in utter nobleness of mind,
* * * * *
Here and there a cotter's babe is royal born by right divine;
Here and there my lord is lower than his oxen or his swine.'
Whilst the "practised hustings liar" beguiles the multitude with delusive pictures of happiness reached through chaos.
"You that woo the voices—tell them 'Old experience is a fool,'
Teach your flattered kings that only those who cannot read can rule."

THE number of deaths, exclusive of still-births in January, registered in Calcutta, was 1,109 against 1,337 in the preceding month, showing an annual ratio of 30·7 against 37·0 per 1,000 of the population. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 129 to 100. The monthly total is less than all the corresponding figures of the past decade, excepting 1880, 1884 and 1886. Compared with the corresponding month of the last year, there was an increase of 32 deaths. This excess is due to the increase of deaths from all the principal diseases except cholera and small-pox. There were 77 deaths from cholera against 290 in the preceding month.

DR LOUIS JOBERT has just published a book on "The Left-Handed" in which he treats exhaustively of the class of persons who are more dexterous, if we may use such a pun, with the sinister than the dexter hand. He says that no traveller has ever yet come into contact with a purely left-handed race; but there are some tribes which from immemorial time have given preference to the use of the left hand. Among such tribes, however, not more than 70 per cent are left-handed. It is sometimes the rule among such tribes to account the left-hand side, instead of the right, as the peace of honour. He prints a curious appendix by Dr Monro, who has made extensive studies of the physiological peculiarities of the criminal class. Dr Monro asserts that he has found among condemned criminals 22 per cent. who were left-handed, while a comparative research among other persons has convinced him that the proportion of the left-handed is not above 9 per cent. This would seem a sort of justification of the moral application of the word "sinister."

TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

THE way of the tippler, says an English paper, threatens presently to be made harder in Belgium than even Sir Wilfrid Lawson has ever proposed to make it in England. If statistics are worth anything, Belgium is the most drunken country in Europe. Where in 1850, there were 53,000 public-houses there are now 195,000—that is to say, one for every forty-four of the population; and it is, unfortunatley, upon spirits that the Belgians usually get drunk.

"As an additional instance of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's munificenc," says the *Marhatta*, "we may mention the fact that he has offered the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to be used either in establishing a Medical College in connection with the Cama Hospital or in the enlargement and improvement of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

THE Budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1887-88 show an estimated revenue of Rs. 41,01,700, and expenditure Rs. 39,43400, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,58,300. In a memorandum on the Budget estimates drawn up by the Chairman, it is stated:—"The reserve of surplus revenue on 31st March, 1886, amounted to Rs. 12,96,944, and this sum will, it is expected, be somewhat increased at the end of the present year. With so large a balance, even with the uncertain future of the dock extension before them, the Trustees will probably deem it inexpedient to provide for further additions to the reserve, and a considerable portion of the estimated surplus—say a lakh of rupees—may, therefore, be used towards reduction of rates. It is, however, desirable that the Trustees should approve of this and of the estimates submitted before specific reductions are suggested."

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"It may not be generally known that His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is the owner of Akbar's own copy of the Persian version of the *Mahabharata*, which was illustrated by the most famous artists of the Emperor's time. Some of the best of these paintings have been skilfully reproduced by photography on a very large scale by Mr. Griggs, the well-known chromolithographer of London, and have then been carefully transferred to the walls of the Albert Hall at Jeypore, which was opened on the 22nd ultimo. These mural decorations are of the highest type of Persian Art, and it is proposed to represent, on adjoining panels, similar examples to illustrate all those schools which may be supposed to bear upon the origin and history of Indian Art as it now exists."

IN a letter from Osborne, the Queen has intimated to the executive committee of the Women's Jubilee movement that she would consider that the gift of an equestrian statue of the Prince Consort from her women subjects would be a fitting and a touching personal present on the occasion of the Jubilee. The statue is to be placed in Windsor Park.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON of London, the noted physician, says he was recently able to convey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praises of ruddy bumper, and saying he could not get through the day without it, when Dr. Richardson said to him: Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here? He did so, I said:

Count it carefully. What does it say? "Your pulse says seventy-four." I then sat down in a chair and asked him to count it again. He did so, and said: Your pulse has gone down to seventy." I then lay down on the lounge, and said, "Will you take it again?" He replied "Why, it is only sixty-four, what an extraordinary thing?" I then said: "When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your heart rest. You know no hing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon it up, it is a great deal of rest, because, in lying down, the heart is doing ten strokes less per minute. Multiply that by sixty, and it is six hundred. Multiply that by eight hours, and within fraction, it is five thousand strokes different; and, as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of lifting during the night. When I lie down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog, you do not allow that rest; for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes; and, instead of getting this rest, you put on something like fifteen thousand extra strokes, and the result is that you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till you have taken a little more of the 'ruddy bumper,' which you say is the soul of the man down below.'

WEDNESDAY, 9HT MARCH.

THE *Home News* says: "All hopes of closing the breach in the Liberal party founded upon the so-called Conference of the Round Table are rapidly fading away. The high contracting parties may and do meet constantly in the House of Commons, of which all but Sir George Trevelyan are members, but no progress is made towards a settlement. Both sides are, it is said, hopelessly irreconcilable on fundamental principles. Mr. Chamberlain positively refuses to accept any scheme for Irish Government which entrusts an Irish executive with law and justice. Mr. Gladstone is as obstinately determined not to give way on this important point, and the ultra-Radicals of the party scout all idea of concession. Meanwhile, the total wreck of the party is becoming more and more obvious from the hopeless dissensions with which it is torn. These have extended into social matters, and have produced something like a deadlock at one of the most famous of political clubs. At Brooks, which has always been known as the stronghold of Whiggism, Gladstonite candidates have lately been blackballed. In retaliation, the Gladstonian members, still a numerous section, have blackballed all candidates of Liberal Union views, the quarrel will probably not be limited to Brooks,' and may yet lead to much misunderstanding."

THE recent catastrophe on the Vermont Line is unparalleled by any that preceded it before in America. The accident, which occurred on crossing the White River, is traceable to the breaking of a rail from excessive frost. A portion of the train was precipitated on to the frozen river below, where through the overturning of stoves which were used to warm the cars, the *debris* were speedily in flames. A more horrible situation than that in which the unfortunate passengers were placed is inconceivable—first mangled by the dreadful fall, then frozen by the excessive cold, and finally burnt alive. Nearly sixty lives were lost, whilst a great many persons were seriously injured. An additional sadness is given to the disaster from the fact that most of the passengers were journeying to Montreal for the Ice Carnival, which is now in full swing.

THE scheme for a University at Allahabad has undergone some modification, writes a contemporary, and is now to be brought before the new Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces. Sir Alfred Lyall wishes to secure a potential voice for the Educational Department, in directing the studies to be pursued by the undergraduates. In other words, Sir Alfred wishes to have the conscience of Young India in his own keeping. The parade of Senate, Fellows, corporate bodies, &c., is simply intended to throw dust on the eyes of the public. Bureaucracy pure and simple is what the Government wants.

A CORRESPONDENT to a contemporary writes:—"The touching incident that took place in the second Appellate Court Madras when the death of the Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan was announced, shews the very high esteem in which that lamented gentleman was held by the Bar and the Judges. In asking the Court to close for the day, Mr. Willie Grant almost burst into tears, and one of the presiding Judges was similarly affected."

Mr. B. V. Rajwode, of Bombay, has arrived at Khurrackpur at the invitation of Maharaja Luchmeswar Sigh Bahadur, to consider the practicability of establishing a glass manufactory on the Maharaja's estate there. The spot suggested is about 18 miles south of Monghyr, and about the same distance from Jamalpur. Sand suitable for glass making is plentiful, as well as very clear quartz. It is to be hoped that the attempt will prove successful, as glass-making is an industry that might be greatly extended in India.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH.

THE latest news from Kabul is by no means reassuring. The Amir's General at Ghazni has secured several more Ghilzais with the object of keeping the tribe under control. In consequence, a large number of families have fled towards the Kakar country. The Naoraz is approaching, and it remains to be seen whether, after all the persistent reports, there will be a fresh Ghilzai insurrection in the spring. Mushki Alam and his son and the Mullas are not idle. The Amir is preparing for action. An extra regiment and ammunition have been sent towards Ghazni. The Ghilzais require some good leaders and a head. The Amir is gradually ousting the Barakhai Sardars from Afghanistan, a fresh clearance having just been effected. Sawak Khan, the late ruler of Herat, has been released.

As if the French Government had not financial difficulties enough, a claim has been made upon it by several persons for the payment of immense sums of money in respect of the will of a Frechman, named Thiery, who died in Venice in 1676, after having deposited in the Bank of the City 10,000,000 francs. As no relative put in a claim, the sum was allowed to remain there and accumulate interest. Under the Directory, Buonaparte made an order to claim from the Italian States all money which they held belonging to French subjects. It seems that he obtained this sum,and used it for the pressing requirements of his army. A family named Dupleix have now proved that they are Thiery's legitimate heirs, and some Deputies have taken up their cause. The sum claimed by this family from the State amounts to 620,000,000 frances!

Mr. H. S. KING, M.P., has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to call attention to the position of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, and to move a resolution.

AN astrologer who recently prophesied the success of a conspiracy at Mandalay got ten years' imprisonment for his pains.

IN reply to Dr. Tanner's question relating to income-tax in India in the House of Commons, Sir J. GORST said: According to law in India income-tax is payable on salaries only, and not on travelling or other allowances granted to meet specific expenditure.

FORCED Labour in the Punjab:

Mr. De Lisle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether *begar*, or forced labour, was still compulsory in Kooloo (Punjab), although ordered to be discontinued since last August, whether the Assistant Commissioner had issued an order compelling the zemindars of Kooloo to carry the road overseer's baggage without any remuneration whatsoever, and whether other subordinate officials enjoyed the same privilege; what was the number of deaths that had occurred amongst the zemindars living at high elevations ordered down into the valleys during the heats of summer; and whether the upper valley was still unprovided with dispensaries, schools, and post-offices.

Sir J. Gorst: In Kooloo, which is in a very backward state of civilization, it is thought that the administration of the country would break down without some form of forced labour. The practice has, therefore, been regulated, not abolished, as stated in the question. All forced labour, except that necessary for maintaining existing roads, is to be paid for at its fair market value. The Secretary of State has no information as to the specific orders referred to. But the task of carrying the road-overseer's baggage on tour of inspection would be part of the labour necessary for maintaining existing roads. No deaths have been reported to the Secretary of State as having occurred from the causes referred to. The district of Kooloo has a post office, two dispensaries, and six schools. The latter are ill-provided with scholars, although attending school is regarded as forced labour and exempts the parents of the children from any further demand.

THE *Times of India* understands that a private conference was held on Sunday between his Excellency Lord Reay and about a dozen of the leading members of the native community at Government House on the subject of high class education with special reference to the rumoured abolition by Government of seventeen high schools in the Bombay Presidency. "His Excellency assured the gentlemen at the conference that he was in no way hostile to higher education, and that the rumour with regard to the abolition by Government of seventeen high schools in the presidency was false and unfounded. In a place where there are other adequate educational agencies, one or two high schools, he said, might be abolished; but even such a proposal was not yet before Government. His Excellency also gave the members of the conference to understand that the grant for technical education will be separate and distinct from expenses of Government educational institutions." Did Sir Rivers ever show any such consideration to the people of Bengal.

IT is stated on good authority that the Russian Imperial Council has decided, by fifty votes to thirty, in favour of the adoption of a law empowering the Minister of Justice to place restrictions upon the publication of proceedings in the Russian Courts of Law.

THE omission of Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, from the new (the 12th) edition of "Men of the Time" is mildly animadverted upon by the *Times*, which also regrets the absence of the names of Sir Owen Burne and Mr. Ilbert. Our contemporary admits that it "is far more reasonable to dwell upon the great utility of the book than to find fault with it."

FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH.

IN the summary of the weather report for January, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, expresses an opinion "that it is premature to form, still more to enunciate, any judgment on the probable character of the monsoon rains; there are certainly no facts before us, so far, to justify either a dismal or cheerful prognosis of the coming season."

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* draws attention to the numerical feebleness of the Hongkong garrison, and suggests that Indian troops might be utilized for the protection of this and other colonial dependencies of Great Britain. "Their maintenance," says the *Daily Press*, "is not costly, and the Sikhs, Punjabees, Goorkhas, Beloochees and some other tribes are soldiers by instinct, and have shown on many occasions, that, fighting side by side with British troops, and led by British officers, they are to be thoroughly depended upon, and are little if any inferior to European troops. In this colony, the courage and fighting power of our Sikh constables are well known, and a regiment of men of that class would form a most valuable addition to our defensive forces."

THE public celebration of the Jubilee in England will, it is stated, involve a considerable outlay, for which a Parliamentary vote will be necessary. The coronation of the Queen cost about 40,000*l.*, against 50,000*l.* for William IV. and 240,000*l.* for George IV.; and in many respects the coronation forms a precedent for the Jubilee. There is to be a special meeting of the Privy Council this month, either at Windsor Castle or at Buckingham Palace, when the proposed arrangements and estimates will be submitted. To this Council, will be summoned the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Cabinet, the great officers of the Household, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Lord Granville, and Lord Sydney. The details will subsequently be settled by a committee selected from the above personages, with one or two additions of permanent officials, by whom all the real work will doubtless be done. The rough estimate for the thanksgiving service in Westminister Abbey is 12,000*l.*

THE *Berlin Post* publishes the following significant paragraph, alleged to be a communication from Paris, which thus characterizes the present state of the political atmosphere in Europe:—

It cannot be called reassuring, as it seems to be a calm before a storm, a general expectant waiting for the hour when the chosen man will give the sign. This man is Boulanger, and the French public are said to be remaining quiet because they are consoled by the thought that the world will soon be surprised in a very colossal way. Another circumstance must be taken into account, which has materially contributed to the maturing of this determination for war in all classes. That is the attitude of the Russian press. It is certainly true that the Czar does not share the hostile feeling against Germany. But people count on the Panslavists' and Katkoff's hatred of the Germans. They calculate that these circles, whose influence would be irresistible at the given moment, will carry the Czar with them. It is unnecessary to add that armaments are continuing with the greatest zeal, and that the utmost that can be said is, that more efforts are being made now than a little while ago to avoid all noise.

IN France it is supposed that the identical Zulu who killed the Prince Imperial has been met with by a German explorer in Africa—Dr. Einwald—so says the Paris *Figaro*. Whilst travelling recently in Zululand, he encountered a Native warrior, who confessed that he had been in command of an ambuscade which surprised the Prince and his companions, and that his spear had dealt the final blow. Since he has learnt his victim's rank, he has been quite inconsolable that he did not make the Prince his prisoner, instead of killing him, and so obtain a rich provision for himself and his famaily by retaining him captive.

ASSAM within the fifty years of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' reign has had its population trebled. Its settled acreage has increased one hundred and fifty per cent, and its land revenue has risen from four and half lacs to twenty six lacs.

SIX doctors of Oxford lately sat to investigate a charge of heresy against the Rev. E. Foulkes, Vicar of St. Mary's. He is reported to have preached that the first three chapters of Genesis are only a highly poetical account of the creation and fall of Adam. Three aquitted the defendant preacher and three found the charge proved. The casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor, however, decided the case in his favour.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH.

THE *Journal des Debtas*, referring, on Feb. 11, to the question of the neutralisation of Egypt and the proposals in connection therewith, attributed to Sir H. D. Wolff by some London newspaper, says:—"Let us suppose France or Germany to be invested, by formal treaty, with the right of commanding Belgian soldiers, with the right of sending an army corps across Belgium and the right of occupying Antwerp, Brussels, and Liege, in case of a rebellion, and we shall have an approximate idea of the sort of neutrality which England has in view for Egypt. In French it would be called a protectorate. The *Debats*, in conclusion, expressed the belief that Turkey will still prefer the *status quo*, which leaves her liberty of action, to the strange kind of neutralisation for Egypt which is proposed to her.

FROM a Parliamentary Return published on February 11th, it appears that with a total recorded poll of 2,99,381 in the United Kingdom at the last General Election, there were 80,145 illiterate voters. In England and Wales there were 2,419,272 votes, and 38,587 illiterate voters; in Scotland, 358,115 and 4,836 respectively; and in Ireland, 194,994 and 36,722 respectively. The School Boards have still an immense deal of work before them.

A RETURN issued on the day the last Mail left shows that in the quarter ended September 30 last, 1084 families, representing 5,685 persons, were evicted in Ireland, for non-pyment of rent, non-title, or breach of covenant, of whom 106 families, representing 567 persons, were readmitted as tenants, and 572 families, representing 2,983 persons, were readmitted as caretakers. In addition, 24 families, representing 112 persons, were evicted for other causes, of whom four families, representing 15 persons, were re-admitted as caretakers. In the quarter ended December 30 last, the number of tenants evicted for non-pyment of rent, non-title, or breach of covenant, was, 3,369 or 650 families, of whom 21 families, representing 90 persons, were re-admitted as tenaats, and 392 families, representing 2,142 persons, were re-admitted as care-takers. There were also 16 families, representing 89 persons, who were evicted for other causes, of whom four families, representing 31 persons, were readmitted as care-takers.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that a valuable legacy has just been received by Sir Charles Dilke, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. "A rich relative of his—a cousin, we believe—John Snooke, of Belmont Castle, executed a will last year bequeathing the greater part of his fortune, amounting to about 150,000—other accounts say much more—together with a small landed estate, to be held in trust for the sons of Mrs. Ashton Dilke. In consequence, however, of the events of last summer, and in the belief that Sir Charles Dilke has not fared justly either at the hands of the law or in the mouths of his relatives, Mr. Snooke executed a new will, leaving the above fortune and estate to Sir Charles Dilke for life, and afterwards to Sir Charles Dilke's son absolutely. In case this son should die before attaining his majority, the testator directed that the property should pass, as he had originally intended, to the children of Mrs. Ashton Dilke. Sir Charles Dilke's cousin died about ten days ago, when the content of the second will were of course made known. Our informant adds that a condition of the legacy is that Sir Charles Dilke shall adopt the surname of Snooke.

GENERAL Moltke at Koniggratz. The hale old general is an encouraging example to inveterate smokers, showing that the practice is no bar to longevity. His love of a good cigar even played a little role at the battle of Koniggratz. When, on that terrible July day in 1866, the fortunes of war for many hours wavered in the balance, Bismarck, trembling with anxiety, rode up to Moltke, who sat rigidly still in his saddle, surveying the combat in silence. To speak to him was out of the question. But Bismarck had two cigars left in his cigar-case—a good one and a bad one. Without saying a word, the chancellor handed the case to the general. The latter took it, carefully examined the cigars, and selected the good one. This silent act was enough for Bismarck; he turned his horse's head and rode back satisfied, Moltke's perfect composure, as evidenced in the choice of a cigar, being to him a sufficient proof that things were looking, up for the Prussians.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1887.

ENGLISH-TRAINING FOG AND FALLACY.

THE question we propose to ourselves on the present occasion is not the value of English training *in se*, or as compared to Indian training, but as to how far it is *essential* for the satisfactory discharge of Civil Service duties in India. In this form it has been mooted, off and on, for some time without coming to a final solution. When the British House of Commons passed the Statutory Civil Service Bill, it was distinctly understood that Her Majesty's Ministers and those who supported the Bill did not think such training at all necessary. They would not have passed the Bill had they any such thought. As the Bill was passed with the approval and advice of the Government of Lord Mayo, it is to be presumed that the Indian authorities of the time did not entertain a different opinion. It is scarcely necessary to add that the people of this country never desired English training, and men of every shade of opinion were most grateful for the facility the Government offered. Matters, however, underwent a change when the statute in question was addled in the hatching by the administration of Lord Lytton. Then the defenders of Government set their wits to work to conjure up reasons for the vindication of the new policy. Sectarial, racial, sectional, and diverse other interests have since come into play, and the proceedings of the Public Service Commission have given them an impetus which has completely boulversed all our preconceived notions on the subject. The people of this country were at one time unanimously of opinion that no training in England was at all necessary for Civil Service work; but some of them now think quite differently. Service men of the Beames school, who avow their desire to prevent by every possible means the admission of the natives of this country into the Civil Service, find in the training question an excellent cue in their hands. They cannot get the rulers in England to set aside the principle of open, public competition, and so they are trying to make the most of the training as a stumbling block in the gangway of the Hindus, whom they have hitherto found to be the most capable rivals. The Missionaries, with many noble exceptions, like it, because every young man, who falls under the temptation of the bribe offered by Government, is a brick knocked off from the ramparts of Hinduism. Non-official Englishmen, again with noble exceptions, like it, as it is but human in them to prefer the system of education carried on in their own country to what obtains in India. Many Muhammadans think that it is a good thing for them to make the most of the matter. They have hitherto not been able to come up to the level of the Hindus in intellectual acquirements, and pitted against the Hindus in open competition they have scant chance of success, so the best thing for them is to keep the Hindus out of the field by this training hedge, and enjoy the field themselves. But the most blatant just now are those who, having themselves sold their forefathers and ancestral religion, earnestly long to strengthen their numerically weak party. Speaking generally and with numerous noble exceptions, their ideas, their habits of life, their mode of living, their vanity are such as to preclude the possibility of their mixing with their kith and kin. Puffed with the idea of their superiority in every respect, they make no advance for coalition, and their countrymen have not yet so far lost their self-respect as to stretch their hands towards those who spurn them. It would be a good thing if there could be some mutual concessions or kindly advance; but there is no perceptible tendency now observable in that direction. It is but natural that those who spurned aside their caste when going to England should, on their return, find themselves cut off from native society. At the same time as they are not admitted to the society of Europeans with anything like freedom, they long to strengthen their party by every available means, and what can be more convenient than that the Government should come to their aid by offering handsome pecuniary rewards and the most lucrative posts under the plea of English training? A careful analysis of the evidence produced before the Public Service Commission by persons bearing Hindu names shows that, with a few exceptions of amiable, unthinking, eye-shame-affected gentlemen, or of persons labouring under unconscious cerebration, or a yearning for notoriety, or suffering from mental eccentricity, the bulk of those who urged the necessity of training in England, were persons who are clumsily and rather unidiomatically called "England-returned" gentlemen. We do not in the least blame them for their action. Every man has an inherent right to put forward whatever opinions he may entertain, be they sound or unsound; and we should be the last to detract from his perfect liberty. But he must pardon us if, in the exercise of *our* liberty, we enquire whether his opinions are judicious or otherwise; to what extent they are influenced by sinister motives; and how far they are calculated to promote or retard the well-being of our people. This is our imperative duty as journalists, and we cannot neglect it on any account. It was under these considerations that we lately wrote our article on "A Premium on Apostasy," and it is to probe the sore to the bottom that we now revert to that subject.

It is the merest sophistry to say that because there are people who look upon religion as mere prejudice and are willing to renounce it if handsomely or adequately paid for it, therefore there is not only no harm in Government scholarships, and offers of lucrative situations, but that they are most appropriate. It subverts all principles of right reasoning. Pledged to neutrality, the Government has no business to put temptation in the way of its unfledged subjects in order to encourage apostasy. Even private individuals cannot place such temptations in the way of minors without severe reprobation. Under certain circumstances, such offer of bribes by private individuals is punishable under the Penal Code. Offers of prizes to adults by private individuals are different, and we say nothing against them; but the Government stands on a peculiar footing as regards its subjects; it has not the liberty of private persons, nor does the fact of the money coming from the public exchequer mitigate the offence. That money is contributed by a mixed community, and the Government has no right whatever to devote any part of it to direct or indirect subversion of the religion of any section of the people. We have, however, already argued the point in our last article, and need not dwell on it further for the present.

The only question we have now to consider is what we have defined at the beginning of this article. If the necessity of training in England be acknowledged, the Government has every right to insist on it, and only does its duty by insisting on it. But after passing the Statutory Civil Service Act, the Government cannot with any propriety say that it is necessary, and as far as it is concerned the matter drops there. Were it otherwise, the Government would not be justified in devoting any part of the public revenue to help particular sections of the community to obtain rich appointments. As none but people of this country are benefited by the improper action, its impropriety does not strike the public much; let us but reverse the position, and the matter will at once appear in its glaring enormity. There are many billets in the Subordinate Executive and other departments which would be most welcome to many of the English, Scotch or Irish sections of Her Majesty's subjects, and to enable them to compete for such billets let Her Majesty defray the travelling charges of such subjects from England to this country from the Indian exchequer, and the people of this country would at once perceive the true character of the case. Taking a democratic view of the question, let us, however, suppose that the people of this country want the training under notice; and if they do, they cannot complain of the taxes they pay being improperly devoted. But do they want it, or is it really wanted? We have no hesitation in answering the question with an emphatic negative. People at large, the great bulk of the community, do not want it, and it is not at all wanted for the good of the administration. Some people have said that the want is "almost an axiomatic truth," but the evidence available on the point is wholly and entirely against them. It was only the other day that we had amongst us here 437 delegates from different parts of India—all well-educated men, accustomed to think deeply about political questions, and assembled expressly, among other things, to discuss the question of opening the Civil Service for the natives, and not a single one of them urged the necessity of English training, in any of the numerous speeches which were delivered during their three days' sittings. At the inaugural or reception meeting held at the Town Hall, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, as the chairman of the day, spoke most vehemently against the alleged necessity, but those who held a different opinion found sufficient indications of strong feeling in common with the chairman to think of contradicting him then, or at any subsequent stage of the proceedings. The resolutions of the Congress were drafted by a small Committee sistconing mostly of men who had been to England or were ardent advocates of the scheme for going to England, and their adherents, and they were so convinced of the futility of any movement to further their views that they could not have the courage to put forth their views before the Congress in the form of a definite resolution. They knew full well that they would have been overwhelmingly out-voted if they openly challenged the Congress-men. They attempted subterfuge; they framed a resolution, authorising a packed Committee of "England-returned" men and their adherents to put before the Public Service Commission the views of the Congress in any way they thought proper. As the views, however, were not at all disclosed, the Congressmen smelt a rat, and would have none of it. They altered the resolution, to one requiring the Committee to submit a report to the Congress. The report submitted contained not a syllable about going to England. At the last sitting of the Congress when the report was taken into consideration, some Congressmen, suspicious of the ominous silence, openly questioned the Chairman about it, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji answered that the opposition to the question was so great that the Committee thought it best to altogether drop the matter for the present. One of the most forward and energetic of the Committee-men was Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, and we appeal to him to give us the fruit of his experience on the Committee to support or otherwise the relevancy of the "axiomatic truth" to which we have referred above, and how far our "article is an inaccurate reflection of public feeling."

It might be said that if the people be blind to their interest it is no reason why a measure should not be carried out, if it is good? We take it as a legitimate argument. We examined in our former article the reasons assigned by Mr. Siyani, an "England-returned" Muhammadan gentleman, in support of the English training theory, and came to an adverse conclusion. The benefits may be described under four-heads, *viz.*, physical, moral, intellectual, and mental. The first head may be disposed of very summarily. We have upwards of 200 men among us now who have had training in England from two to five years at the threshold of their manhood when the human body takes the largest bounds to development, and their physique is not such as to induce even the most inveterate partizans of the measure to appeal to it as an advantage. We may notice that a few years' change of climate is not sufficient to radically alter the physical constitution of living beings; otherwise our *keranchi tatoos* would have in two years become race horses in England.

The second head involves by far the most weighty argument, and in that respect too we can trace no perceptible benefit. The results to which we adverted in our last article, are so patent and so prominent that no one has yet dared openly to traverse them. There they are, the plague spots which warn us how to proceed. An attempt has been made to mitigate the force of our argument,

by saying that if there have been many cases of moral ruination brought on by sojourn in England under disadvantageous circumstances, there have been many more in this country, without any English influence. But this is a mere evasion—a perfect *non sequitor*. We have never denied that there are many moral as well as carnal diseases prevalent in this country; we deeply regret their existence. Our opponents tell us that they may be cured by a two years' training in England, and when we ask for a proof, they slip out of their awkward position by the hackneyed saying, "no rose without a thorn." We never doubted the thorns; we believe that human society cannot be totally free from sin, and are content therefore to bear it. Our opponents proffer the remedy, and it is for them to prove the efficacy thereof. The question is a most unpleasant one; it cannot be fully treated except by the evidence of statistics showing comparative rise and fall in the disease, and statistics is not very abundant, and, even when it is, cannot be referred to without being intensely personal. We shall therefore not appeal to it, except as to one case, to illustrate the peculiar unpleasantness of the procedure. Out of a dozen appointments of natives in the Civil Service, one proved so morally disastrous, that the offender had to be dismissed from the Service. This gives an average of nearly 9 per cent, and we hold that in the Subordinate Executive Service with hundreds by hundreds to deal with the ratio of such break-downs has not been half or even one-third so heavy. We feel greatly pained to refer to this fact; we would have gladly avoided it; but when people try to drive us to a corner we are obliged in sheer self-defence to put forth our keenest shaft, and those who try to provoke us must bear the consequences. The ratio may mean nothing, it may be a mere accident; but it is the only evidence available; and if we reject it we can only flounder on shallow *ipse dixits*, and our opponents can appeal to nothing.

Under the third head of intellectual benefits, we are free to confess that education in certain departments has been vastly improved in England, and foreigners cannot but be benefited by going there; but the improvement is comparative and not absolute. There was a time when the superiority was most prominent in Spain, and in the present day, it rests in Germany and France, and no youth in England is recognised to have completed his education, who has not had the benefit of a course of tuition in either of, or both, those countries. In all cases in which we require that complete education, which cannot be had elsewhere, we should for certain go to Germany in quest of it, and we would be the first to offer every encouragement to the seeker of knowledge who is willing to start for it. But it has nothing to do with the question at issue. We are not concerned now with the highest possible amount of knowledge; but with a certain fixed amount of knowledge in certain predetermined subjects, which the Government thinks is essential for the satisfactory discharge of Civil Service duties. For these the Government does not think a sojourn in France or Germany necessary, as it does in the case of the Forest Department. The Government held in 1870 and we now hold that those subjects may be as thoroughly learned in India as in Mr. Wren's establishment. Certain it is that the most proficient young Indians we have got back from England are comparatively, subject for subject, no better than the best specimens of our indigenous produce, and such being the case we repudiate the idea that English training is *essential* for Civil Service work. A writer "ventures, on the whole to say, without fear of challenge or contradiction, that the young men have come back to their country all the better and wiser for their English visit." We are in no challenging mood just now, and we know not what the governing force of the "on the whole" is. We should like, however, to know whether the phrase includes or excludes the young man who dishonestly altered judicial records, or the raving maniac, or those who have put their parents or guardians to sore trouble about the supply of their pegs and cigars, and those—but never mind—and the ratio their number bears to the total. It might be said, and it has been said, that there is no harm in an excess of knowledge, and it would be a positive gain if our young men were educated to a higher standard than what has been fixed for the Civil Service; but as the enquiry is limited to what is *essential* we cannot allow any one to entice or lure us out of our thesis, or to confuse the public with high falutin about transcendental ornamentation.

The last head is as broad as it is long; it comprehends a variety of subjects for which we have no space at command now. Our oponents direct their attention to foreign travel as a means to opening the mind and making it spacious—a means to break through the narrow idea of the frog which thinks that the surrounding walls of the well in which it dwells is the horizon of the earth. We have not a syllable to urge against it. We are entirely at one with our opponents as to the benefits of travelling. But the question at issue, in the first place, is training in England and not travelling, and, in the second place, we think the age when this travelling is most efficacious is considerably over 18 years. The mind at that immature age carries too much sail and too little ballast to be steady. Notwithstanding the astounding amount of gush and the immensity of silly rhodomontade that certain people indulge in in regard to it, we cannot suppress the conviction that it often leads to the realization of Gay's description of the Traveller who had seen the world. But whatever the advantages of the travel and of the training proposed, the price asked for it is, we hold, excessive. That price is that the whole of the Hindu community should be denied the privilege of serving their country and satisfying their legitimate aspirations for high official posts, unless they renounce their religion. It means the narrowing of the door to competition, the circumscribing of the field of selection. It would be a bar to the advancement of the people, and those natives who advocate it are not the friends but the enemies of their country. They are trying, whether wittingly or not, to betray our dearest interests.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

II.

WANT of space obliged us in our last article to hurry through the administration of Mr. Augustus* Rivers Thompson, during the year 1883. Owing to this hurry, we omitted to make any mention of the attack of illness which greatly hampered, if it did not actually incapacitate, him from discharging his high and important duties with that care and circumspection which were so desirable. By way of proof of this statement, we may refer to the gross irregularity which took place in one of the Select Committees of the Legislative Council of India. Mr. Thompson was the leading supporter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, but in his then state of weakness, he was quite unable to cope with Babu Kristodas Pal. It was, therefore, arranged against all rules and precedent that Mr. Thompson should be allowed to bring with him his Secretary, Mr. MacDonnell, who was, though not a member, to take part in the debates. This was a gross scandal, and it was exacerbated by the explanation given by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ilbert, who said that the concession had been made, not on account of the illness of Mr. Thompson, but with a view to secure to him the advice of the Secretary who had made a thorough study of the subject. The Maharajah of Durbhanga accepted the explanation, and said that as he himself was not a ready speaker and needed advice, he should be permitted to bring in a lawyer friend of his, and Mr. Ilbert ruled that what was sauce for the male bird was not so in the case of the female bird. The scandal got more intensified when Mr. Thompson's illness totally incapacitated him from even attending the meetings of the Select Committee, and Mr. MacDonnell, without being regularly appointed an officiating or any other kind of member, was allowed to attend the meetings and take a leading part in the deliberations of the Select Committee.

About the end of February 1884, Mr. Thompson's medical advisers insisted upon his immediately proceeding to Europe for a change. Leave of absence for six months was accordingly obtained, and his *locum tenens* duly named, but a surgical operation relieved Mr. Thompson of the more pressing symptoms of his illness, and he got his leave cancelled. He never, however, regained his wonted health, and throughout the whole of his later career was obliged to leave much to his secretaries which he should have performed himself. Once his health got so bad that he had to go to Ceylon, leaving his Lieutenant Governorship in charge of Mr. Horace Cockerell. Any subordinate officer who tries when ailing to stick to his post like a clam on the bottom of a ship is generally reproved. In the case of a much higher officer, that of a Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Northbrook refused to allow Sir George Campbell to withdraw his application for leave, and forced him to resign, saying that he could not allow the Government of so large a tract of country as Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to remain in the hands of one in indifferent health. But Lord Dufferin thought more kindly and indulgently in favor of Mr. Thompson, forgetting the claims of the 70 millions of Her Majesty's lieges whose destiny he left in the hands of a sick man.

To a sick man the question of sanitation is always an inordinately interesting one. And Mr. Thompson did not prove an exception. One of his medical advisers had some personal grievance to avenge. He had his pay cut by the Municipal authorities of Calcutta, and was, in a manner, driven to resign his post. He got up an influential clique, and raised a hue and cry against the sanitary condition of Calcutta, and in the then state of Mr. Thompson's health it had just the effect which the clique wanted to produce in him. Mr. Thompson was in a dreadful state of funk, and set to bullying and browbeating the Municipal Commissioners in a variety of ways in order totally to destroy their self-respect and independence, and make them reduce their Corporation to the position of a subordinate department of the Bengal Secretariat. In the heart of the metropolis, amidst the flower of the country's intelligence, wisdom and administrative talent, this could not, however, be easily effected. Recourse was, therefore, had to one of the governing sections of the Municipal law, and, a Commission was issued under its 28th Section. Unfortunately, however, this section was not comprehensive enough, and the majority of the Commission, by trying to force into it more than what it could contain, made it burst. The conduct of Mr. Thompson in connexion with this matter clearly showed that his professions about local self-government in this country were entirely hollow, and in framing a law for the purpose, his primary, and indeed his sole, object was to devise a plan which would display the clearest appearance of utmost liberality without in any way parting with the smallest atom of official power—to devise a system of government by prefects with the profession of democracy. The Acts passed by him in 1885 regarding Mufassil Municipalities and Local Self-government are admirable specimens of this form of legislation. He wanted much to do the same with the Calcutta Corporation, and got up a Bill for the purpose, but was not able to carry it through his Council within the period of his reign. It will be for his successor to accept or reject it as he may think fit. This system of hollow democracy has been partially carried out by him in the Indian Museum, and was tried in the Calcutta Public Library, but without effect. Of the other Legislative schemes which Mr. Thompson suggested in course of that year, the most important was a Domesday Book for Bengal, as a sequel to the Bengal Tenancy Bill which his secretary, Mr. MacDonnell, was then maturing in the Select Committee of the Upper House. This subsequently assumed the form of a cadastral survey and a Registration of Rights, and Putwari Bills. But the wisdom of the Secretary of State has nipped these obnoxious measures in the bud.

Of administrative acts, the only subjects which call for notice are the Savi case, and the *Hairan* and *Peresan* case of Krishnagur, in both of which Mr. Thompson displayed a sad want of appreciation of his duties as the ruler of a country twice as big as Great Britain. The first case was one of disputed possession between one Mr. Savi, an Indigo-planter, and a native zemindar. The latter

*Not "George" as erroneously put in our last article.

claimed possession under certain decrees of Civil courts,and the local executive officers baulked him in a variety of ways. Mr. Thompson was appealed to under the circumstances, but he failed to display that strict impartiality which became his position. He had lived in Mr. Savi's house for some little time, long before,and his orders were tinctured by his obligations to his host. At any rate, the case was one of marked contrast with the Pubnah case of Azim Chowdhuri in which Mr. Thompson justified the use of fire-arms and shooting by the Police to enforce a civil decree. The hardships inflicted in the latter case were generally condemned by the native community. In the case of Mr. Savi, recusancy to give up possession was met by a gentle tap on the shoulders, and a similar recusancy in that of Azim Chowdhury with gun-shot wounds. The Krishnagur *Hairan Pereshan* case was the counterpart of the Dacca whipping case noticed in our first article on Mr. Thompson. Some schoolboys were accused of having created a row at a private musical party by clapping, and the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate set their wits together to harass the boys by a Government prosecution, and openly avowed their intention of *hairaning* and *pereshaning* the boys by a protracted prosecution even with the certainty of not being able to bring the case to a conviction. Mr. Thompson was kept informed of the progress of the case by occasional telegrams; but he took no action, thinking, perhaps, that a "good sound thrashing" would cure the boys of their weakness about clapping. Mr. Thompson had probably never heard the school boy rhyme :

——"Clap clap, clap away
This is the way we clap at school when master says we may."

The case broke down ; the exposure made under the able management of Mr. M. Ghose created a huge scandal ; it was rumoured that even the Viceroy's attention was called to it, and the records of the case were sent for. At this stage, Mr. Thompson perceived his former mistake, and made amends for it by adequately punishing Major Ramsay and Mr. Taylor, the Police Superintendent and the Magistrate. He seems, however, to have taken a liking to the idea of *hairan* and *pereshan*, or harassment as an instrument of active government, for lately he recommended it as useful in police cases. The theory of it is so scandalous, so repulsive to all sense of justice and fairplay, that we wondered that it ever got a commendatory notice in the records of the British Indian Government. Neither Machiavelli nor Fouche would have ever openly acknowledged it.

The year 1885 brought to a conclusion some of the projects of the Bengal administration. We had to record in course of it the collapse of the Sanitary Commission, the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the Mufassil Municipal Bill,and the Local Self-government Bill. The Patwary Bill and the cadastral Survey received their quietus, though the fact was not officially announced until this year. We have already expressed our opinion of the true motives of the Municipal Bill, but it would not be amiss to notice here a particular feature of it. That feature was the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the town of Calcutta. It was an outcome of his disputes with the Town Corporation, but as it has not yet been completed the only remark we have to make is that it has served not a little to alienate the feelings of the native public from Sir Rivers Thompson. Its primary object is to make the town pay for the benefit of the Suburbs and of the PortCommission, to rob Peter to pay Paul, and is, therefore, looked upon with the greatest aversion by our countrymen.

The Mufassil Municipal Act is typical of the light in which Sir Rivers Thompson generally views questions concerning the European and the native members of his subjects. The rate of house tax fixed in the Bill was 7½ per cent. of the annual value, and it was the rate which had obtained for several years before. In the case of European owners of large factories, filatures, cotton and jute Mills, large warehouses,and even private dwellings the total annual tax often came up to a large amount, and Mr. Thompson wished to mitigate the weight of their Municipal responsibilities in favor of his rich countrymen. This could be done openly by declaring one rate for Europeans and another for the natives; but that would have been shocking in its nakedness, even to Mr. Thompson's administration. His advisers were, however, not unequal to the occasion; they got up a provision with a sliding scale with reference to the cost of building; the higher the cost the less the tax, and it completely mystified the real object. Before the days of this pocus, pocus house property of the kind mentioned in many instances was assessed at from Rs. 2000 to 5000 a year and the relief granted was, therefore, substantial ; and to the Europeans, for they are the principal if not the only owners of such large property, most welcome. The poor natives were, of course, left to pay the fixed rate, and by the principle followed in valuing their property, the rate is actually in some cases trebled or quadrupled. This was brought to the notice of, and admitted by, the Bengal Government some time ago. A similar leaning was evinced in the case of the Kidderpur Docks, for the sanitation of which native residents of Calcutta were called upon to pay. We are bound to add, however, that if Sir Rivers in 1882 denounced Babu Kristodas Pal as "dishonest and dishonourable," he made ample amends for it in 1885, when he presided at the memorial meeting held in honor of that unflinching patriot and truly good man, and bore full testimony to his worth.

The most important legislative scheme brought to maturity in 1886 was the Chowkidary Bill. Its professed object was to improve the status and efficiency of our village watchmen,—the constabulary which upheld the integrity of our ancient democratic organization of local self-government *alias* the Punchayet system. Under an avowed friend of local self-government like Sir Rivers people naturally expected that the ancient system would be improved and strengthened ; but they were disappointed. By removing the chowkidars from the control of the Punchayet to that of the District Magistrate, Sir Rivers broke the backbone of the system, and practically abolished the Punchayets. The object of the Ghi Bill was different. In it Sir Rivers wanted to supply the means of checking adulteration calculated to offend the religious beliefs of the people. In fact it was taken up at the request of the people, but it was so hurriedly and inconsiderately carried through the legislature that the only noticeable effect of the measure is that ghi, which formerly sold at Rs. 30 to 33 per maund, now, without any appreciable improvement in its quality, sells at Rs. 45. Most of the other Bills of this year aborted at some stage or other, or are still lying in a fætas state.

The Hindu Public cannot appeal to a single large situation which has been betowed on them by SirRivers. The highest judicial appointment for a native in the gift of the Bengal office, was the second judgeship of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, worth Rs. 1350 but Sir Rivers has taken it away from the children of the soil. Some appeal to the Civil Judgeship of Bancoorah worth Rs. 1,200 a month, but it is no creation of Sir Rivers. Civil Judgeships had been granted to natives before his time. Nor is this remarkable. The most prevailing characteristic of Sir Rivers Thompson's mind was its overflowing sympathy for Europeans and utter want of that feeling with regard to the natives. It amounted almost to an idiosyncracy, and often led to acts of positive partiality. A notable instance of this may be found in the resolution in which he proposed to grant the Europeans the right of electing a certain number of members for the Port Commission, but denied it to the natives. In disputes between Europeans and natives, the latter always were sent to the wall, and the attempt has been all but uniform to shield European Government servants from punishment when proved to be in the wrong, and in several instances, punishments were awarded only under pressure from above. This was the case in the Krishnanagur boys' prosecution. So it was in that of Mr. Beadon, who was found to have been indulging in excessive cruelty in the PresidencyJail. An exception, however, must be made in theRungpore deer case, in whichEuropean officers were punished without any pressure from above. We may also here place side by side the two cases of Tincory Pal and Gibbon. The former was that of a schoolboy who had in a sudden fit of jealousy, without any premeditation, murdered a prostitute. The whole native public felt that in a case like it the requirements of justice would be amply met by imprisonment for life in lieu of hanging ; but Sir Rivers had no mercy for the offender; and the Gibbon's case was that of a man who had deliberately committed forgery for his benefit, and confessed the guilt, and SirRivers at once reprieved him. In the Khurda Raj case, the man has already been in rigorous imprisonment for eight years, and yet at such a time as the Jubilee, Sir Rivers could not accede to the prayer of the most influential natives of the country to reprieve the culprit. Even Draconian severity we would not object to, and at times applaud it as a virtue, provided it is uniform ; but when such severity is shown only towards the people of this country, and altogether laid aside when it concerns Europeans, the feeling becomes somewhat mixed. We can do no good by raking up other illustrations of the kind, and we won't. We would have gladly avoided those which we have noticed above, but in judging of the true character of a departing ruler, it is necessary in the interest of truth and history to cite evidence in support of any conclusions that we have to draw.

We have adverted to want of sympathy for the people as a trait of Sir Rivers'1 character, and was prominently displayed in 1885, when famine threatened some parts of Begal and many it parts of the country were flooded. Sir Rivers would not believe the reports in the first instance, and when by ocular demonstration he was satisfied that there was no exaggeration in the reports of the floods and distress was hard andpinching, he tried to minimise the evil by saying that if the flood had washed away the home and hearth of the ryot, it would, when the waters subsided, leave a layer of silt on the land which would serve as an excellent manure and yield rich crops. Of course, the corpses of the drowned ryots and the carcases of the submerged cattle would likewise serve as excellent manure and make the fields fruitful—but Sir Rivers never said this in so many words. The relief measure adopted in the Burdwan division to avert the famine fell far short of the necessities of the case. The scale of relief sanctioned by Sir Rivers Thompson was actually less than half the famous one pound ration which Sir Richard Temple, under the orders of Sir John Strachey, adopted in the Madras Presidency in 1877.

It follows as a matter of course, that where there is want of sympathy there should be a marked paucity in familiar intercourse between the ruler and the ruled. During the time of Sir Richard Temple, Belvedere was always open to the natives. At an average there were two invitations every month to garden-parties, evening parties, or steamer trips, at which careful provision was made for the comfort and convenience of the native guests as regards refreshment, hookka, and the like. Sir Rivers limited such gatherings to once a year in the afternoon, and that under the nearest mango tree in his garden, and there of course no Indian refreshment was needed. Once and once only, to the best of our memory, did he ask native gentlemen to an evening party, and that was on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's first visit to Belvedere. His Royal Highness saw the sight, and was satisfied that the feeling of sympathy between the governor and the governed was all that would be wished. A friend informs us that our remark is subject to exception in regard to three or four native gentlemen who were honored about once a year by cards to evening parties. Lord Dufferin, in this respect, is more exclusive than his four predecessors, Lords Mayo, Northbrook, Lytton and Ripon ; but even he invites the natives much oftener than what the immediate ruler of these provinces has thought it worth while, and that too notwithstanding a large sumptuary allowance is granted expressly for public entertainments. Of course nothing was lost to the natives by their absence from such entertainments, but the contrast between the conduct of Sir Richard Temple and that of Sir Rivers Thompson is significant. It is no fault of Sir Rivers that he is not rich in his stock of smalltalk, that go so far in winning the hearts of men, nor in that genial smile and deli-

cate courtesy which are so peculiarly charming in the conduct of Lord Dufferin; they are special peculiarities which are born and not made; but they go a great way in popularising men in power.

As an accomplished English gentleman, Sir Rivers Thompson was certainly a lover of learning; but we regret to notice that in the course of his five years' administration of Bengal, he did very little for the advancement of knowledge. Two colleges have been lost to us during the period of his rule, and no new one has been established under his auspices. The Calcutta PublicLibrary, which is in a dwindling state, has cried long, but cried in vain for Governmental help. Though a professed advocate of local self-help, Sir Rivers can help the Library only on the condition of the proprietors surrendering their property to Government without any return worth the name, and making the institution an appanage of the Bengal office, or something like it. It is doubtless a rum way of encouraging self-help, but it is the only one which meets with the approbation of the ruling authority of our province. The noblest monument of their devotion to knowledge and research that Englishmen of letters have raised in this country is the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and there has not been a single European of any pretension to learning who did not join its ranks, The most prominent names on the beads roll of the Society are of those who held the highest offices of state and consolidated the British Indian Empire. But we look in vain in the roll of the Society for the name of Sir Rivers Thompson. Equally vain has been our search for that name in the members list of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. But if Sir Rivers did not join the two old *Societies*, nor subscribe to the Calcutta Public Library, he did much, as an honorary officer, to promote the interests of the Calcutta Health Society. That Society has been in existence only for two years, but it has fought manfully in the van to support Sir Rivers in his quarrels with the Calcutta Corporation. Sir Rivers is also honorary non-subscribing President of the Science Association, but he never visited that institution, except once in the train of a Viceroy.

As the head of a large local Government, Sir Rivers Thompson has not been very liberal in granting state aid in or promoting literary or scientific undertakings. The only original work of any value to which he has extended his patronage is the Behari Dictionary of Messrs. Grierson and Hoernle. He sanctioned also the printing at Government cost of Mr. R. C. Dutt's translation of the Rig Veda into Bengali. If we add to them the Ethnological survey which Mr. Risley undertook, but which has, we hear,since broken down or been abandoned, we believe we shall have recorded all that call for any notice.

Two important Commissions were appointed by Sir Rivers during his administration—the Excise Commission and the Salaries Commission. Both held extensive enquiries and submitted bulky reports; but as yet no administrative reform of any material value has been effected thereby. There was also a Commission or Committee (we forget which) appointed to devise a scheme for a Veterinary College in Bengal, but the scheme finally proposed has been rejected, and the matter has ended there.

Thus far it will be seen that the five years' administration of Sir Rivers Thompson has not produced any thing of a lasting beneficial character, which the nation would gladly cherish in their grateful remembrance. When the dragon's teeth it has sewn broadcast in the form of the Bengal TenancyAct will bear their evil fruit, they will for years to come embitter the condition of our peasantry. The spirit of diversity with which Sir Rivers treated the native and the European subjects of our gracious Sovereign has given rise to an amount of race animosity which never existed before, and which will take years of exertion by men of the temper of Sir John Peter Grant to suppress. Sir Rivers has set class against class and section against section, to keep down the people. He has lowered the estimation of the people for the rectitude of purpose of the local Government by the hollowness of the local-self-government scheme he has put forth. He has not bestowed a single political advantage which the people had not before. He has not widened the sphere of freedom, nor even lengthened the tether of bondage. The people have derived no new social, communal, or sectional advantage of any kind. They have lost some thing, but gained nothing. The whole period of Sir Rivers' administration has been one of wrangling and discord—of wrangling and discord between the landlord and the tenant,—between the European and the native, between the Government and the ratepayers of Calcutta; and it leaves behind nothing as a memento which the people will cherish with respect in after years, unless it be the Ghi Act. The non-official European community have doubtless been petted and pampered largely, and they have benefited greatly; but they are not of the land; they are birds of passage—practically they are members of the ideocracy of which Sir Rivers is the chairman, and them we need not refer to. It is said that the administration now closing has been beneficial to the Muhammadans, and the Muhammadans themselves think so; but we have failed hitherto to notice a single measure of any comprehensiveness which will really and widely benefit the followers of Islam. The few scholarships granted out of the Muhasin and other private charities; the reduction of schooling fees in favour of Muhammadans in certain cases, and one or two other similar acts are such as the Muhammadans should be ashamed and not proud of. No nation thrived or prospered under charity. If what the Muhammadans had a right to claim as a right and got as a favor and rejoice in it we shall not stand in their way. We gladly let them be as overflowingly grateful in their language and protestation as they like; but as contemporary historians, we must record our verdict that no government of a British Lieutenant Governor in Bengal has been so unfortunate as the one now closing. We write in pain, but painful as it is we cannot shirk the truth.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta on Friday last.

MR. EDGAR, the Chief Secretary elect of the Bengal Government, will not, it is stated, be able to take up his duties till July next.

WE congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade on his appointment as Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government. Lord Reay in selecting him for this high post has exhibited his usual discrimination, and showing his appreciation of native merit has gained a just title to his increasing popularity in the Western Presidency.

THE Commission appointed to enquire into what is known as the 'Cambay Scandal' has submitted its report, and found Mr. Wilson, the Civilian, guilty of the serious charges brought against him by the Dewan of Cambay. The case will be referred to the Secretary of State. Both the Commission and the Bombay Government have recommended Mr. Wilson's retirment from service on pension.

FROM what Raja Pyari Mohun Mukerji said in support of his motion for amendment of the Civil Courts Bill on Friday last in the Supreme Council, we think that the question of reforming the constitution of the judicial machinery in the non-regulation provinces should not be indefinitely postponed. The opinions of the late Chief Justice and of Justice Field are strongly in favor of some reform, and it has indeed long seemed to us to be an anomaly that while there has been reform in every direction, the people of the non-regulation provinces should be told to be content with their Assistant Commissioners and extra Assistant Commissioners, devoid of legal training as a rule, doing the duties of Judges and Munsiffs. This fusion of executive and judicial functions in the same officers-and investing managers of Tea Gardens and others, who are innocent of all knowledge of law, with judicial work has led to incalculable mischief. Government has, it is true, lately introduced some improvement in this particular, as was pointed out by the learned Law Member, by appointing Munsiffs in several non-regulation districts, but we hope that the anomalous distinction which at present exists between the civil courts of the non-regulation districts and other parts of this province will soon become a thing of the past.

THE Rungpur Deer case has been finally disposed of by a Resolution of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Shuttleworth, who shot the deer, has been transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and deprived of his promotion for six months. Mr. Stack has been deprived of his officiating charge as District Superintendent, and Mr. Newberry has been reduced to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors. We reserve our comments.

WUNTHO TSAWBWA, the redoubtable Burman chief, who has been giving so much trouble to the British authorities by his obstinate resistance of the British rule, has, it is said, made an unconditional surrender of himself and his forces. There have been so many contradictory rumours circulated of late about this noted 'dakait' that we hesitate to believe the report of his present surrender.

THERE were upwards of 1200 prosecutions for breach of Opium regulations, during the past year. The majority of these prosecutions were it seems, for trivial offences. Very little discretion is used in sending up cases before the Magistrate, and the consequence is that people are harassed for small offences while grave offences escape punishment. The smuggling regulations require careful supervision. A system of checks ought to be devised which would put a stop to the evil, without causing serious inconvenience to travellers, and oppression to innocent persons. The Octroi regulations of the North-Western provinces, under the color of which the baggage of every traveller is searched, are harassing enough, and we would not place another engine of oppression in the hands of the Opium officers, that would make travelling simply impossible in the country. But at the same time, we should wish that some plan should be adopted by which the offence of smuggling may be minimised. That it does exist to a considerable extent admits of no doubt.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD has arrived in Calcutta. He leaves India tomorrow on leave. It is an irony of fate that his valuable services in Burma failed to be appreciated by the Government.

THE Government of India has recommended, it is stated, to constitute Upper and Lower Burma into a Lieutenant Governorship.

WE ARE glad to notice that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee has again been appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr. A.Phillips. Mr. Bonnerjee has well sustained the honor of his countrymen by bringing to the discharge of his duties an amount of ability and legal learning which has won for him the respect and admiration of the Government, the judges, and his brethern of the bar, of which he is an ornament.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor performed, on Friday before last, the ceremony of opening the Tejnarain School at Bhagulpur. A suitable building has been erected by the founder of the school, and it has already 300 pupils on the rolls, a good libray, and a competent staff of teachers. His Honor took credit to himself for having been in a way the counseller whose advice has fructified in the establishment of this institution. In reply to requests made for further accommodation in Government schools, His Honor, during the first year of his visit to Bhagulpore, had said that the principle upon which the Government would act in future would be to restrict numbers in the classes and leave middle class schools to private enterprise—"The seed fell upon good soil and a gentleman, who was present,

having heard the words, took upon himself to give them practical application." This is the genesis of the school, and we commend to public notice the laudable example of the founder of the Tej Narain school.

HIS HONOR opened on the same day the Bhagalpore Water Works. In reply to the address presented to him by the Municipality, His Honor said that these owe once their construction in some small measure to the influence and interest of Government, but almost entirely to the liberality of the Banwarree Raja, and the exertions of the Municipality. "This is not the first time," said His Honor, "that it has fallen to me to be engaged in a similar undertaking, and I am glad to think that not only my name and administration should be associated with a sanitary work of this importance, but that the example you have set in this valuable effort of sanitary reform is likely to be followed in many other places."

AFTER thirty-three years of arduous labours in various administrative capacities, Mr. H. A. Cockerell has retired from public service, carrying with him the well-earned esteem of the people of Bengal. He came to India in 1853, and, after going through all the gradations of the Civil Service, was, at the time of his retirement, the senior member of the Board of Revenue. The suavity of his manners, and the tact he displayed in smoothing down all difficulties, greatly endeared him to all with whom he came into contact. In 1873, he officiated as Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, and Commissioner of Police in Calcutta. As Secretary to the Bengal Government his services were simply invaluable. He was member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council in 1880, and took great interest in all legislative measures affecting the well-being of the people. In all revenue matters his opinion carried great weight. He officiated as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in August 1885, during Sir Rivers Thompson's leave on absence, but he held the reins of Government for too short a time to be able to effect any administrative reform. We heartily wish him health and happiness in his own country.

SIR HENRY HARRISON is going on leave, and we understand that Mr. Grimley, the present Commisioner of Income Tax, will officiate for him as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

THE Hon'ble Sir William Hunter will leave Calcutta on the first of April, on eight months' furlough; and will, we understand, resign the Vice Chancellorship of the Calcutta Univesity. Who is to be his successor? The names of three gentlemen have been mentioned—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile. Dr. Mitra's encyclopædic knowledge, his world-wide reputation as a scholar, his mature age and experience, his decision of character, and his undisputed administrative capacity, well entitle him to this honorable post, and we hope His Excellency the Viceroy in appointing the leader of the Indian *savants* as our next Vice-Chancellor, will mark his sense of native worth, and thereby earn the cordial approbation and gratitude of our countrymen.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Public Service Commission has been appointed to make special enquiries in differnt branches of the Service. Their enquiry will embrace the question of the admission of natives of India and of Europeans to the following branches of the Public Service connected with the Civil Administration of the country, namely,—Accounts, Archæology, Customs, Education, Forests, Geological Survey, Jails, Mint, Opium, Pilot Service, Post Office, Police, Public Works, Registration, Salt, Surveys and Telegraphs. It will be the duty of the Sub-Committee to obtain and digest evidence on definite questions of fact to be placed before the Public Service Commission when it re-assembles later in the year. The subjects of the Sub-Committee's enquiry are, first, the present regulations of various Departments as to the admission to the various grades and ranks in each; the conditions of service in each Department, and the capacity for rendering efficient service therein, of the various classes who put forward claims to such employment. The professional or departmental member should bring clearly and accurately before the Committee by means of evidence the existing organization of the Department, its technical requirements, the professional attainments essential for efficient service in its various branches, and the results of local experience as to the comparative value of the services rendered by persons of various classes now employed in the Department. It will be convenient that the Sub-Committee should closely restrict the scope of its enquiry to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate. It has been decided with a view to distribution of labour and the utilization of local knowledge, that the enquiry relating to the special Branches of the Public service enumerated above shall be conducted by a Sub-Committee consisting of six members, one of whom, Sir Charles Turner, C. I. E., will also be President of the Sub-Committee. With him will be associated the Honourable J. W. Quinton, C. S. I.; and the Hindu, the Muhammadan and the Eurasian members of the Commission, for such period as may be devoted to the enquiry in the Province to which they belong. As the Public Service Commission does not contain a Muhammadan member from Madras or Bengal, nor a Eurasian member from Bombay or the North-Western Provinces, the Local Governments of those Provinces will nominate as local member of the Sub-Committee a Muhammadan or Eurasian member as required. Finally each Local Government will be requested to nominate to the Sub-Committee for duty while engaged within its jurisdiction a local member, selected from the Department or Branch of the Public Service which is being passed under review, whose duty it will be to bring his local knowledge and professional experience to the assistance of the Committee in obtaining accurate and complete information on the special subject with which it is dealing, and in testing the evidence of witnesses on technical points.

RUKHMABAI, the Bombay young lady,—who, inspired with fine notions of independence and freedom which Western education his instilled into her, rebelled against the authority of her husband,—has been taken asa martyr by her sympathisers. She has lost her case, and the Anglo-Indian Press of Bombay is very angry with the High Court Judges who dared to enforce the Hindu law of marriage. Dadaji, the unfortunate young husband, "who, in addition to other draw-backs, is said to have the intelligence of a coolie," may be utterly unworthy to become the consort of such a fine lady as Rukhmabai, but he is nevertheless her *husband*, and the laws of all civilized countries would repudiate any action which would in the slightest degree interfere with conjugal relations. We wonder how the judgment of the Bombay Press could be so warped as to support the perverse proceedings of an ill-advised wife against *her lawful husband*.

TELEGRAMS.

THE German agent, on behalf of Russia, has demanded the liberation of six of the Bulgarians sentenced for conspiracy, including Colonel Filoff and Major Onzounoff, alleging that they were Russian subjects because they were furnished with Russian passports.

MAJORS ONZOUNOFF and Panofi, in addition to one Captain, four Lieutenants, and two Civilians, have been shot in accordance with the sentence passed upon them for conspiracy. Four Lieutenants and two Civilians, have been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Bolmann, the Russian subject, has been delivered over to his Consul. The execution of the sentence on Colonel Filoff has been deferred.

A Circular sent by the Russian Government, prior to the execution of those condemned to death by the Court-Martial held at Rustchuck, asked the influence of the Powers at Sofia to prevent the atrocities of the Bulgarion Government being carried out. The Circular was, however, received after the execution.

THE *Moscow Gazette*, in a leading article(March 8) expresses its extreme indignation at the executions which have been effected of those implicated in the late revolt in Bulgaria. Europe, in approving of the action of the authorities in Bulgaria, the paper says, must not forget that the victims fell a sacrifice to their devotion to Russia. In conclusion, the *Gazette* says that the death of those men, who offered their lives for Russia, will produce events which will set history in motion.

A GENERAL impression is prevalent that Russia will not go to war, but remain quiescent for the present.

SIR James Fergusson, the under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that her Majesty's Government disbelieved the reports that Russian troops were being massed at Chardjui.

IN the House of Commons, (March 7) Mr. Bradlaugh brought forward a motion for disallowing the expenses of Sir H. Drummond Wolff's mission, which was rejected. Sir James Fergusson highly eulogized Sir Drummond Wolff. and said that he had every prospect of bringing his mission to a successful issue.

IN the House of Commons (March 10) the Radicals attacked the supplementary vote for the Egyptian army. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the necessity for granting the money, but said that her Majesty's Government declined to continue subsidizing the Egyptian army, and that the Egyptian authorities were, therefore, trying to recast the Egyptian budget in order to reduce expenditure. If unsuccessful they must continue to make deductions from the coupons, thus involving an International Commission in Egypt, which would have a disastrous effect on the progress of that country. The vote was ultimately adopted.

THE Reichstag has voted by a large majority the Army Bill as presented by the German Government.

IT is officially announced that her Majesty the Queen will lay the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute next summer.

SIR Michael Hicks-Beach will remain a member of the Cabinet, but without a portfolio.

The British Army Estimate amount to £18,400,000. The Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for war, has written a memorandum explaining the amount, in which he states that the scheme for mobilising British forces is virtually completed, by which two strong army corps are enabled to take the field. The scheme requires a largish increase in the Royal Engineers and Garrison Artillery. The memorandum adds that there is every reason to hope that the manufacture of the new magazine rifle will proceed rapidly. The estimates comprise the completion of the fortifications of Hongkong and Singapore.

THE House of Commons have passed the essence of the Closure Rule.

THE Marquis of Lothian has been appointed Secretary for Scotland in the place of the Right Hon. A. G. Balfour.

LORD George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, presented to the House of Commons (March 10) the Navy Estimates for 1887-88, which show a decrease of £70,000 when compared with those for the previous year, owing to economies effected and reforms made in the various departments of the Admiralty. At the same time the Estimates show that the Navy is stronger in its personnel by eleven hundred additional officers and men, and that the building of ships is being carried on with extreme activity.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* (March 9 publishes a violent article regarding the executions in Bulgaria. It says that the limits of patience have been exceeded by the event that have lately occurred in that country.

MR. ARTHUR Balfour, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has resigned the Presidency of the Currency Commission.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS as a RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medical, dietetic, and regiminal

properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consigness on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeeperrs. Sole Consignees, Anser, Harford and Co,, 210, High Holborn, London.

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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, etc., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 9, 1887.*

GENERAL.— Mr. G. E. Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Saron, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Babu Girendra Chundar Bannerji, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A G Chuckerbutty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Mymensingh, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr W Grindlay, C S has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six Months on medical certificate.

Kumar Girendra Narain Deb, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Jessore.

Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji' Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

This cancels the order of the 1st ultimo, transferring Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji to the sudder station of the District of the Mymensingh.

Babu Girendra Nath Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is re-transferred to the sudder station of the district of Furridpore.

Lieutenant E A Macknintish, Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for one year on private affairs, with effect from the 14th February 1887.

Babu Probhat Chunder Chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr L R Forbes, Assistant Commissioner is posted to the sudder station of the district of Lohardugga.

Mr R C Dutt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is posted to the suddder station of the District of Pubna.

Mr Dutt is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna during the absence, on leave, of Mr C H Vowell, or until further orders.

Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 123, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of leave granted to him under the order of the 5th August 1886.

Mr S S Jones, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 20th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel, W Hopkinson, Deputy Commissioner Singbhum, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the 1st class, and Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, and Judge, of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment.

Lieutenant-colonel Hopkinson is appointed to act as cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of Small Cause court in that cantonment during the absence, on deputation, of captain w Hastings or until further order.

Major w F Dodsworth, Officiating cantonment Barrackpore, is appointed to act as cantonment Magistrat of Dinapore and Judge of Small case court in that cantonment during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant colonel w Hopkinson or until further orders.

Major Dodsworth is also appointed to have charge of the Danapore Sub-Division of the Patna District.

Major A E Gordon is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W Hopkinson, but will continue to be employed, until further orders on his present deputation.

Major H Boileau, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, vice Major A E Gordon, and is posted to Singhbum.

Babu Ram Churn Lall, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozuff rpore is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

Babu Burhandeo Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Mozuffurpore.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain W G Morey of his commission in the "central Bengal Light House."

The following promotions are made in the Central Bengal Light House :—

Lieutenant Donald Macdonald to be Captain, vice captain W G Morey resigned; Troop Sergeant Major Edwin Arthur Lang to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant D Macdonald, promoted; and Sergeant John Henry Oatts to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant C W Thomas, resigned.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A retired Munsiff or a Deputy Collector to take charge of a zemindary. Written applications to be sent in up to 25th March, to the address of

F. SCHILLER ESQ.,
85 *The Hermitage, Alipore, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Garth Testimonial Fund and of the Members of the Testimonial Committee will be held in the Hall of the British Indian Association, this day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., to take into consideration what form the Testimonial should take.

Subscribers and Members of the Executive Committee will please notice that in consequence of a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce announced for the same hour, the above meeting will be held at 5 P.M., instead of 4-30. as announced.

ASHUTOSH DHUR.
BENODE BEHARY MULLICK,
Honorary Secretaries.
Calcutta, March 14, 1887. 87

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To Submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1885.
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Bombay, 24th February 1887. 86

Bank of Bengal.
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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

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66 ৩৬ নং আহিরীটোলা ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

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The Grand Gala day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.
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A Weekly Journal entitled
THE HINDU HERALD
Having for its principal object the exposition of the disputed points of the Sastras and the solution of the gravest problems of society and Practical Politics from a strictly Hindu point of view.
The most select and thoughtful writers of the day have promised to contribute to the journal and the services of a veteran journalist have been secured for its editorship.
SIZE—Foolscap, six forms (12 pages)
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Syamacharana Bhattacharya B. A. F. T. S.
MANAGER,
HINDU HERALD OFFICE,
3, Tamer's Lane, College Street,
CALCUTTA. 69

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

BENGAL BRANCH.

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Pundit Sailajanund Ojha of Baidyanath has generously founded the following scholarships tenable for three years in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund :—

1. One of Rs. 150 per annum tenable at the Calcutta Medical College by a Hindu Female Student belonging to any of the following castes :— Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vaidy or Kayasta.

2. One of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable at any Bengal Training School for either medicines or sick nurses by a Hindu Female Student, belonging to any one of the following castes :—Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vaidya or Kayasta.

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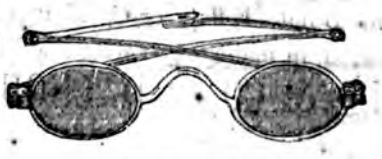

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